AN ABREVIATE OF HOLLANDS Deliverance By, AND Ingratitude To THE Crown of England AND House of Nassau.

With some Proceedings against the other SIX PROVINCES.

Collected by *E. Cliffe* Esquire.

London, Printed 1665.

A NEW
EDITION
OF
THOMAS'S
Delivered By
AND
Dedicated To
THE
Clown of Hungary
AND
Hour-glass.

With Some Proceedings against Witches.

Collected by a Clergyman.

London, Printed

THE PREFACE.

TO those English that are angry with the Hollander *at second hand, having suffered in themselves or relations, exclaim against (they know not who, some) the* Dutch, *who are* Germanes; *others the* Flemmings, *who they are not (being a Province under the King of* Spain) *some against the* low Countries *and the* Netherlanders (*of whom they are the least part*) *others more properly against the* United Provinces, *six whereof are as unwillingly entitled to the guilt, as made liable to Contribute towards the Charge, Contracted by the Province of* Holland *in defence of their own actions, and do often contend against that single Province in relation thereto.*

Likewise to such as are displeased, that the English *dislike to be ridden continually, after they not only mounted the* Hollander, *but stirropt themselves to conveigh them in the Saddle, who neither will look back nor pace one step of owning* Englands *relief, but (although themselves through pace't Historians) shuffel, rack, and halt right out on plain ground.*

And also to another sort, as Ignorant as the one, and as willful, if not exceeding the other in Envy, but certainly more unnatural then both, to whom History of former proceedings is as strange, as present transactions seems a riddle; Innocent of what's past and obstinate of what's present visible, which to all Impartials hath been cleered by sundry publick Narratives.

My

The Preface.

My acquaintance with those three distinct persons caused this Collection for Information and Confutation of part: but for some of them I expect nothing but displeasure and resolution never to be convinced, although the most material part hereof is taken from the Authors Registers, &c. belonging to the united Provinces, which was prepared for, but (with the like) kept from publishing last year, least the Hollander *for want of more* Weight, *might have charged the English* Press *as the* Aggressor *notwithstanding at that time* Amsterdam *swarm'd with scurrulous Squibs, such Crackers as takes the vulgar there like Wildfire, who being strangers to Intelligence, easily suffers reason to be rackt in Print.*

The sum of this Breviate cast up together, amounts to the Magnanimity of the House of Nassau, *and the Indulgence of the Crown of* England: *who with their own blood and treasure, in tender of the* Netherlands *Calamity, Preserved, Nurs't, and bred up the seaven united States, from less then nothing, to such a vast Bulk, as the Province of* Holland *hath fraughted it with* Ingratitude, Encroachments, Deceits, *and manifold* Absurdities, *not only against the Crown of* England, *and the House of* Nassau, *but against the other six Provinces. Which if the seven Provinces together, with that of* Holland, *and divers of the other six a part, do all joyntly and severally speak themselves in this Breviate, besides their own and sundry other Authentick Authors agreeing therewith, I hope the* Hollander *cannot Justly take offence at this Collector.*

E. Cliffe.

AN ABREVIATE OF HOLLAND'S INGRATITUDE, &c.

A Few Lines, not being impertinent to this Collection, in what manner, and how the *Netherlanders* were reduced before the Prince of *Orange*, *William* the First, took up their Quarrel, take this brief account.

The Original Cause of the Spanish Inquisition in the *Netherlands*, proceeded from the Doctrine of M. *Luther* and *Zwinglium*, the one a *Saxon* Monk, and the other a *Switzer* Priest; whose Principles beginning to take root 1517. spread and increased in six or eight yeers quite through the *Netherlands*, and greatest part of *Germany*. Received by *Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, 1528. *Bremen*, *Brunswick*, and all *Lyfland*, *Rie* and *Revel*, 1529. *Naremburgh*,

and *Strasburgh* 1533. *Ulm* 1534. By the Queen of *Navarre* and the Duke of *Wittenbergh*, 1535. *Pomeren* 1537. *Denmark* 1538. *Brandenbergh* and many others about that time.

Whereupon *Charles* the Fifth, Emperor of *Rome*, King of *Spain*, and Soveraign of the *Netherlands*, instigated by the Pope, who after he had publickly 1521. caused *Luther* proclaimed (the effect of his Bull concluding him) a Devil in the shape of a Man, and that in place of terrifying them from *Luthers* Principles by executing his Disciples after due process at Law as Hereticks, they so plumified as at last the King yielded to the Popes desire, and sent the Power of the Spanish Inquisition to be exercised in the *Netherlands*, by his first Commissioners 1528. and a second 1529. to examine, condemn, execute and confiscate without any process at Law: which Power was re-taken from those two Inquisitors 1537. and setled upon the Lawful Magistrate; confirmed and inlarged more strict 1535, 1540, 1546, till *Anno* 1550. when the Power once more taken from the Magistrate, and setled on Commissioners called the *Heretique Masters*, in whom wanted no rigour imaginable, continuing the Fury thereof till *Anno* 1559. when perceiving the Executioners imployment caused a greater growth of the same Sect (so called) some small respit betwixt then and *Anno* 1566. prepared King *Philip* only to fall on with the greater violence, backt the Inquisition with an Army under the Command of *Duc d' Alva*, notwithstanding he had experienc'd in the *Netherlands* what is mentioned of the Christians in the ten first persecutions,

That

That the Blood of the Martyrs was the Seed of the Church: for it's recorded that in those fourty yeers no lesse then one hundred thousand persons were destroyed by the Spanish Inquisition, although one of the latest *Netherland* Historians saith of three hundred thousand. V Sande p. 12.

So that the Miracle was not so mighty as the Netherlandish Authors would have it,* for them to undertake against the Potentest Monarch then in Christendom; nor yet the people such black Rebels as the * Spanish Authors do represent them, they having but one choyce left, either that or none, a certain destruction, whether of their Estates or Lives, by the Spanish Inquisition or by *D'Alva*'s Army, or rather defend themselves against both; which latter seeming more hopeful, they upon the arrival of the Spanish Army, having welcomed them with a greater provocation then ever before, by a general destruction of Church Images, most part on one day quite through *Holland*, 1566. did forthwith arm themselves defensive against those Forces; but not able to abide the Potency thereof, forced to bend under the weight of *D'Alva*'s Cruelty exercised with rigour and fury till 1567. when none durst appear for them, when all the World had forsaken them, when they were helpeles, and truly miserable, dejected indeed: Then came the Prince of *Orange* to their relief with an Army, first, second, and third time, three several yeers, that after various successes, and almost despair in the *Hollanders*, *Anno* 1573. in *July*, when the Prince stuck so close and powerful unto them, as *D'Alva* in *December* following, departed Guicciarden V Metteren Justinianus & H. Hugo * Surius Strado beatiyoglio. V. Sande Idem p. 17 p. 19

out the *Netherlands*, which caused a little breathing; and by the Princes continual vigilancy and fresh assistance, to imbolden the Hollander to a Confederacy with the Province of *Zealand*, 1576. Within three yeers after five Provinces more added to them two made at *Utrecht*, *January* 1579. The seven United Provinces called the *Everlasting Union*, who under Conduct of the said Prince 1581. renounced the King of *Spain*, and declared him to have forfeited his Government and their Obedience.

P. C. Hooft H. d' Groot. Borre

States of Holland Deduction, 1654. p. 17. art. 8, 9.

The Prince he being then (under God) the only Preserver of the *Netherlands* from the Yoak of the Spanish Inquisition, and of total destruction, and that in protecting and defending their quite ruin'd Condition, regarded not his own life, estate, and all he could command, to hold them up by the chin when they were sinking and hopeless of recovery, * and confess that in his daies the States were not in a capacity to gratifie him.

* Idem Deduction, p. 74.

And that the King of *Spain* himself knowing none could prevent his present opportunity to attain what he had a long time designed, the bringing of the *Netherlands* under an Arbitrary Government, but this Prince of *Orange*, *William* the First, having been at the beginning proclaimed Traitor, all his Lands and Estate forfeited, besides a reward of 25000 (*Speed* saith sixty thousand) Crowns to him that could bring him dead or alive; which not being effected by any in eighteen yeers, the King of *Spain* seeing * as the States General, then also acknowledged, *That it was the vigilant and industrious Conduct, mighty Authority and Credit of the Prince*

V. Sande p. 15

Idem & Speed

V. Sande, p. 40

Prince of Orange, *that till then had supported the* Netherlands *from confusion and destruction:* He therefore esteeming his designes compleated if the Prince of *Orange* could be laid aside, which (after one fruitless attempt by a shott with a Pistoll through his cheek) he effected by a Murderer hired thereto, shot with two bullets through his body, whereof he immediately died, 10 *July*, 1584. leaving one of his Sons Prince *Mauritz* so capable to revive the Life and revenge the Death of his Father, as that with small Armies he was alwaies Victorious, without whose expert and unwearied Activity, before all Forraign assistance came, they had not been able to resist such great Armies then in Arms against them, being in *Gelderland* 30000 Foot, and 24 Troops of Horse; neer *Antwerp* 5000 Horse and Foot, and 8000 in *Vlanders*, all ready to assault them immediately after this great blow the death of Prince *William*. However the faithful Souldier Prince *Mauritz* being the first that revived the ancient Roman Discipline, whereby with small Forces he alwaies became Victorious, under whom the States have attained to so mighty Wealth and Potency, which from his death was Hereditary, continued by Prince *Fredr. Hendrick*, from 1625. to 1647. who being born 1584. the same yeer his Father was murdered, lived a severe Revenger of his Fathers blood, witnessed in the loss of many score thousand Spanish Lives, and beat them into the memory of his Father, to intreat for an everlasting Peace. After he had seen the increase of that handful of men, wherewith his Father and Brother did often withstand the whole

Meteren, V. S. 44.

Idem

Idem. p 54, 55.

Grotius

Spanish

Spaniſh Armies, to be *Anno* 1629. in Pay at the
Borre. Seige of *Schertogenbeſch* * 120827 Men in Arms; ſo that the Father ſhared with their diſtreſſed condition, Prince *Mauritz* entring upon the ſame ſhared the like for ſome time, and the other part flouriſh'd with them; and Prince *Fredr. Hendrick* all his time triumphing with them upon the ruines of his Enemies; at whoſe expiration, the States giving him a Viſit at his laſt Farewell, he minded them of his Predeceſſors and Poſterity (as if he had foreſeen the deſign of the Province of the Holland) *In hæc verba*;

P. 686 V. S. That his laſt deſire was, *They would continue their eſtimation of Gods true Service.*
To preſerve the Unity.
Lovingly to accept of his Services, wherein he had alwaies trod the paths of his Father, whoſe blood was ſpilt, and his Brothers Life worn out for the Good of the Netherlands.
And to love and affect his Poſterity.

V. S. Thus (ſaith the ſame *Netherlands* Magiſterial
p. 687. Author in the next leaf) that Herce departed out this World upon the 14 of *March*, 1647. in the morning; at the riſing of the Sun was the Sun of our Republick ſet; of whoſe Perſon, Valour, Succeſs, Counſel, good Nature, Liberality, Gifted with all Princely Vertues, beloved by all, and hated by none, ſee the ſame *Author. And ſpeaking of his Predeceſſor ſaith, That at Prince *Mauritz* firſt Entrance upon the Government, 1587.
p. 689. *V. S.* 51 *Borre.* they gave the Enemies Lawes, having till then

fought

fought Defensive in their own Quarters, but after that Offentive in the Enemies.

Read also *Montanus*, more at large his Story of the Acts of Prince *Fredrick Hendrick*.

Hendrick d' Groot his Commendations of the same.

Spinola his Expressions of Prince *Fredrick* at the Seige of *Bergin op Zoom*, that in him his Father Prince *William* the first survived.

The King of *France* 1610. urging the States Embassadors to hasten their Masters Army in the Field, amongst other arguments for their dispatch used this one,

That they were not sure alwaies to have him, or a Prince Mauritz. V.S. p. 158.

Besides these we have divers Spanish Authors hateful Enemies to the Prince of *Orange*, that witness this of them, after they have justly clamoured against the Tyranny of *D' Alva*, and the intollerable oppression and severity of his Soldiers, to be one chief cause of the King of *Spain* losing the *Netherlands*; yet they cannot but acknowledg the Magnanimity and Zeal of Prince *William* the first to be another cause, who say he was qualified with such Parts and Vertues as were rarely known in one person, having had his Education in Martial Discipline under Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, for nine yeers, thereby attaining to such expertness as at the age of twenty one yeers the Emperor intrusted him with the chief Generalship of his whole Army, notwithstanding those present gray hair'd experienc'd Commanders *Bossu*, *Vossum*, *Salung*, *Egmont*, *Megen*, *Arenbergh*; made him one of his Councel Thuanus Bentivoglio Strada

of

of State; Stateholder of *Burgundy*, *Holland*, *Zealand* and *Utrecht*; imployed singly in setling Peace betwixt *Spain* and *France*, the mannagement whereof gained him the knowledg of that detestable Secret at *Bayonne*, for the extirpation of Hereticks out of *France* and the *Netherlands*, teaching them how to avoid it; maintained his constant intelligence (where the Hollanders could never have crept) in the bosom of King *Philip* and of *Parma*, thereby undermining their Stratagems against the desolate *Netherlands*, and was in their most desperate condition a laborious Instrument to reconcile the Magistrate and Burgers of *Amsterdam*, 1569. whose dissentions then threatned an immediate confusion.

V. S. p. 689. Thus was Prince *William* a Terror to dreadful *Spain*, the Foundation of *Netherlands* Freedom, *saith the *Netherlands* latest Historian.

P. C. hoost. lib. 4. p. 169. Their first Reliever against *D. d' Alva*'s Army, bringing Forces out of *Germany*, as witnesseth the

V. S. p. 690. *Netherlanders *Tacitus* (so called) besides others.

And that at the mighty importunity of the

States Register. States * raised at his own charge and credit, acknowledged in a letter to him, 1580.

Under whose Conduct the *Netherlands* were de-

D' Groot, V. S. p. 52. livered from the Yoak and Tyranny *of the House of *Austria*.

Yet this present *Hollands* Age, as if the deserts with the bodies of the House of *Nassau* were buried together, strive to silence the Memory of that the stones speak upon the Tomb of Prince *William* the first at *Delf*, engraven by appointment of the States General, as an acknowledgment to perpetuity.

THAT

THAT HE WAS A FATHER OF THEIR COUNTRY WHICH HE PREFERD ABOVE THE BENEFIT OF HIMSELF AND HIS POSTERITY, &c.

And to conclude all Authors with [a] one famous without exception, although the multitide of their deserts are publisht by many at large, and yet is fresh in the memory of all, Take his own Words.

[a] *Strav. Arcadia* p. 377. 384.

Thus were the seven Provinces delivered from the miserable cruelty of the Spanish, by the Grace of God, and the three successive Heroes of Nassau, William Mauritz *and* Fredrick *by their unspeakable Warlick deeds.*

(Accounting from 1568. to the concluding Peace at *Munster* 1648.) 80. years was the *Netherlands* assisted with the blood and fortunes of the House of *Nassau*, in procuring themselves a free State, which was compleatly and honorably effected in the daies of Prince *William* the second at *Munster*, the 15. of *May*; and Proclaimed in *Spain* and the seven Provinces the 5. of *June* 1648.

His Highness the surviving Prince of *Orange William* the second, expecting no less then quiet enjoyment of what had been attained with the blood and careful fidelity of his Ancesters, if not some addition: at least not to be bereaved of what they had enjoyed, and at that time was and had been setled in him during his Fathe s daies, by the States of *Gelderland*, *Holland*, *Sealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Overrisel*, in [b] *Anno* 1631. for him to enjoy after his Fathers decease.

[b] *V. S.* p. 437.

Found bevound his and all Nations expectations, the Province of *Holland* forthwith deligning a

 love-

soveraignty over the other six Provinces, by undermining their equality and blowing up the Princes birthright, for their more facil entrance at the breach; In order to both, the Disbanding of a great part of the Army is mightily urged by *Holland*, and many weighty reasons against it by the other six Provinces and the Prince of *Orange* amongst the rest, that at that time the *French*, *Spanish*, *Germanes*, and *Sweads* remained in Arms: the inconvenience of not only Disbanding the Sea men, but the ill consequence of selling the Ships to forreign Nations. This notwithstanding, the States of *Holland* prevails and is accordingly done, rather hazarding (that which shortly hapned) the loss of more Ships in twelve months 1652. with *Englands* War, as in any twelve years at the height of War with *Spain*. Then not to render the Princes Title and Intereſt the more inconsiderable (preparative to what followed *Anno.* 1654. when having laid the *Orange* intereſt quite aside, they decree against their own Arguments of 1649. a continuance of building Ships, occasion or not.)

No sooner was those forces Disbanded, and the Princes hopeful intereſt abroad expired, by the death of the King of *England Charles* the first of blessed Memory, but the Province of *Holland* goes on to clip the Prince of *Orange*, *William* the second, from what their forefathers received as an honor in his predeceſſors, and refuse him admittance in their Councels at divers Towns, but more especially in *Amsterdam*, where two Burgermasters esteeming more of their own popularity then the peace of the Countrey and a petty prerogative of the Prince, stifly and somthing unmannerly

13 unmannerly refused his entrance in that manner, as his predecessors were accustomed. Notwithstanding the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Utrecht* and *Overyssel*, had in *August* 1647. and *Holland* on the 23. of *January* following accepted, received, and with all due Honor and Triumph Celebrated him their Stat-holder. The Prince thereupon refused entrance at the Stat-house on their tearms, withdraws to his Hoff or Court, where *Amsterdam* had provided entertainments for him, which he most princely rejected, and causing the dishes returnd with distike to the sauce. This somwhat amazed the *Amsterdamers*, who little expected such resolution in those few years, some muttering then, what truly hapned afterwards, that such a Spirit would not easily put up that *Amsterdam* Indignity, refusing that to him which in Prince *Mauritz* daies was experienc'd to be consistent with the quiet of peculiar Provinces and Towns, apt then and since to be discomposed without a Head, of which the factious times then at the changing their Magistrates and committing other outrages, were all quasht from a tumultuous, desperate Combustion, by the Vigilancy of the Prince, by vertue of that priveledg, leaving by that president, a full testimony of the necessity of, as well as the propriety in the Prince.

cV 8. p 693. 699.

Who within some two months after this refusall, considering that only a part of one Province, shall adventure this bold attempt against all the other six Provinces, who refused not his right; and knowing that the Metropolitan Traffick place *Amsterdam*, by their authority and command over all petty Towns, whose Magistrates are not all alike Statists, yet some

have equall, and others preheminence in Voice with the wiest, by whom they are swaid into the will of *Amsterdam*, whose result consequently is a Law to all *Holland*: he therefore resolves to humble *Amsterdam* (who aimed the same at himself and the rest of the Countrey) by a surprizal, which is attempted 31. *July*, 1650. and though it had not that success he intended by placeing a Garrison to awe them in a better understanding with the other six Provinces, being discovered before his approach above three mile off the City, whereby the design became frustrated. Yet it so much abated the haughtiness of *Holland*, those two Burgermasters at *Amsterdam* being displaced, and five or six others secured at *Loevestein*, that it procured a better respect for the Prince, to the joy of six Provinces and three quarters of the seventh.

This little part of *Holland* having thus experienc'd it, the wrong step of advancing themselves by encroaching upon the Princes dignity, were forced into silence during the life of the Prince, which lasted not three months more.

When immediatly after the two removed Burgermasters, by reason their former esteem replaced themselves in their old quality, and not a little lavish at the death of the Prince, whereof one or both, or some for them, to express their Joy cast a Libell in the poors publick Treasury at *Amsterdam*, with a considerable benevolence, relating the Princes death to have increast the Charity.

Myn gift vergroot,
Door S' princen doot.

But on a suddain, appeared a stop to the full Career

of

of their frolicks, the birth of Prince *William* the third on the 4. of *November*, 1650. a very few daies after the fathers death, to the exceeding joy of six and three quarters of the seaventh Province, the other overswaying quarter retaining (against this obstacle) their hopes to effect in this princes Minority by power, what they could not insensibly bereave his Father by craft.

The young Prince his Mother, her highness the Princess Royall, being decreede Governess, and not being unacquainted of the *Hollands* Cabals, as quick as her disconsolate condition would admit, did in *April* 1651. when the Prince was but five months old represent him in a memorial to the States of *Zealand*, for their acknowledging and accepting of him in the quality of *Premier Noble*, Lord of *Ulissinge*, *&c.* which descended hereditary, due to him from his great Grand-father Prince *William* the first, who bought and paid for that dignity neer ten thousand pound, *Anno* 1581. (the Title being extinguisht then in the Lord *Van Beveren* for want of an Heir.) I. C. p. 257. D. Groot.

The States of *Holland* perceiving, that if this was granted by *Zealand* (althongh the Princes peculiar patrimony, not to be detained without violence) that the Stat-holders Ship must of necessity follow, they forthwith dispatch *Opdam*, *de Wit*, *Nypoort*, and *Rypen*, for *Zealand* (under pretence of inviting Commissioners from them to their great assembly in relation to *Chambre Mipartie*) where the said four messengers acted their *Hollands* part so well, as to this day the States of *Zealand*, have not answered what her Highness minded them as due to the Prince.

Not-

Notwithstanding, the States of *Zealand* on second thoughts, almost a year and a half after on the 25. of *September*, 1652. when the Wars twixt *England* and *Netherlands* was newly ended, did publickly remonstrate to the other six Provinces, how necessary their conditions required an Admiral and Captaine generall both by Sea and Land in one person, whom they affectionately declare to be the young Prince of *Orange*, and that during his Minority, *William* Earl of *Nassau* should manage both places, to which the Hollander was as deaf as he was quick in hearing and preventing the *Premier Noble*.

The Wars with *England* had in less then two years time reduced *Holland* to a less esteem of themselves, then the last three score years with *Spain* could make them, that if *England* had persisted but one year more, in all probability it had reduced the Hollander but to a little better condition then where he found them (*Anno* 1585.) which gave them little leisure and less courage to consult of, much less to confer those Titles on the young Prince, which they foresaw might by avoiding, prove their peace-maker with *England*, whereas otherwise might lengthen the War to a real distress indeed.

Insomuch that to hasten a peace with *England* (complying with *Olivers* security at home and abroad) they to their discover (their nakedness) a necessity thereunto, as they grant such Termes for peace with *England*, as proved to the hazard of an immediate breach at home, by deluding all the other six Provinces, without whose knowledg they grant to the humor of *Oliver* the secluding of the young Prince of *Orange* and his posterity from those dignities

May, 1654.

ings descended to him from his great Grand-father.

Where by the way is observable to the perpetual infamy of that Usurper *Cromwell*, whom so many have ignorantly adored for a good Common-wealths man, Which this single shameful agreement confutes, and apparently manifests (as he steered his whole course before and after) that he more esteemed his own Ambition then the welfare of his Countrey. For had he not had more envy to the Royall family in relation to his own safety, then he had affection to promote the Common-wealth; that single Article being the ground of, and without which no peace with *England* was to be obtained; he would not at such a time as that have made peace with the *Holland*, when all *England* was for War, being then indisputable Victors. Nor was it ever in that Usurpers way but then (since the death of King *Charles* the first of blessed memory) to promote the good of his Countrey. But to the story.

States of Holland Deduction
P. 4. Art. 9.
5. 11.
7. 18.
67. 8.
68. 11.

So ready were the Hollanders then to close a peace on any tearms, that if *Oliver* would then have required a dozen of their Burgers and Masters out sundry Towns to have repaired for *England*, with Halters about their Necks at the feet of his Mercy, they might with more integrity have yeilded thereto and with less abasement then by this Article to have rendered themselves so unkind to the Prince of *Orange* and faithless to the other six Provinces, as if the union 1579. were an Almanack out of date, or that the Hollander might take and leave what part and when they please, and suffer the other Provinces to grieve thereat only with Pen and Paper. The manner

ner of which dishonorable Article take as it was contracted briefly thus.

Beverning and *Newport* being the two Embassadors from the States general, part of *Anno*. 1653. and 1654. to conclude a peace with *England*, and by their letters from time to time signified how tedious and fruitless their treaty with *Oliver* concluded every meeting, without yeilding to the secluding of the Prince of *Orange* and his posterity; to which the States of *Holland* make vain indeavors with the States general for a Commission from them, to impower the Embassadors thereunto; but in place of a consent it procured a contrary resolution from the States General, the 9. of *February* 1653. never to yeild thereunto.

States Deduction Narratio Facti.

States General register.

Holland, thereupon seeing no other remedy, but they must publish to the world at what a shamefull rate they were to purchase peace with *England*, disperately resolve, not only without the Cogniscance of the other Provinces, but contrary to their resolution above said, Commissionate the two Embassadors to grant the said Article of seclusion against the Prince and his posterity, which unnatural Article was accompanied with a vehement suspitition of a *Hollands* proposing it themselves only to facilitate the agreement for advantage of the Hollanders, to mollifie the vast demands of *England*, but by whomsoever it was laid, certain it was hatched by *Oliver* & *Hollands* particular Province, as a misshapen Monster brought forth: the ugly looks whereof being yet fresh in memory to all, the narration of its reception, shall be comprehended in the fewer lines.

States of Holland *Deduction* p.66 art.4.

The other Provinces at first notice, amazed at the presumption

Presumption, declare their heinous resentment in detestation thereof, and shew their dislike in protesting against it.

Zealand it self in particular, and of the six Provinces almost only concern'd with the Hollanders in relation to Trafficque (for peace on any terms:) yet that good honest, plain, down-right Province as the proverb goes of them, and so mentioned of themselves in the deduction, so much abhor'd that Article and unworthy agreement (as in their owne words) against such a deserving Family, from whom they acknowledged all their Wealth and happinesse; as they not only protested against that Article abusively procured, but also against all inconveniencies and breaches that thereby might follow at home and abroad. Deduct. p. 123.

The Province of *Vriesland* as highly declares not only against Hollands underhand dealing in any point with any nation whatsoever, but much more in relation to that Article against the Prince and his posterity, and incites the other provinces to protest with them against the said clandestine proceedings. *Viz.* Deduct. p. 123. 124.

That the said Article be repeal'd.

And such a course be taken that hereafter no particular Province attempt the thought, much less to proceed in any (& more less in such a) case, out of wch nothing but a total ruin & breach of State was to be expected, by one Province assuming superiority, against the 9th and 13th Article of the general Union 1579. where its plainely exprest, that transactions with forreign Princes must have consent of all the seven Provinces whether for Peace or War.

That the two Embaſſadors, *Beverninck* and *Newport*, be not admitted in any general Aſſembly, till they have given account of their ſeparate dealing, acted without the knowledg, and contrary to the States General Inſtructions and Reſolutions.

That they be cenſured in ſuch a manner as may be a terror and exemplary to others in the like imployment hereafter.

And the mean while ſuſpends *Beverninck* from being *Treaſurer General* to the State, confer'd upon him for (ſuppoſed) good ſervice done, till he ſhall be corrected according to his deſerts, or ſhall have purged himſelf. The rather,

Becauſe the aforeſaid exorbitant acting of *Beverninck* and *Newport* imply ſo high ingratitude againſt ſuch an illuſtrious perſon in this State, whoſe fore-fathers, &c.

This and abundance more of the like nature laid before the Province of *Holland*, by divers of the ſix Provinces, who declared themſelves rendred ignominous, and in hateful eſteem by all Nations, ſhould they agree to that Article.

The Province of *Holland* at firſt appearance of theſe complaints, and ſenſible of the other Provinces juſt diſlike, endeavor to pacifie them into a neceſſary ſilence, to avoid ſuch diſadvantages as their publick reſentments would occaſion the States, *as it had (they ſaid) in part already done; for till their publick diſtaſtes were known in *England*, they pretended they had by divers politick proceedings there, almoſt concluded without that unpleaſing Article: further ſhewing how grievous loth they were forced to the conſenting; and how

States deduct. P. 9. art. 24.

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unavoidably the War must continue without it; praying their patience till a further time more convenient, when they would relate what dangers and reasons moved and urged them, which for that present was perilous to discover; adding with what formalities, craft, and cunning delaies, they endeavored to mortifie, how long they opposed, practised all zealous arguments imaginable, and in particular upon the 22 of *May* 1654. how the Embassadors spent three hours more with *Oliver* at a Private Audience, yet parted fruitless and hopeless of a Peace desired, without yielding to that Article. Moreover at the last Meeting in *June*, the two Embassadors move and urge again with such earnestness and ill success, as despairing to succeed by any future attempts, they the two Embassadors (Commissioned from the States General, do by Order of *Holland* only) consent to the said Article, expresly against the Order of the 19*th* of *February* from the States general, after they had throughly tried and experienced the impossibility of the States general yielding thereunto; which Article runs thus:

That for their particular, they never would chuse or admit, so much as in them lay, That the Prince of Orange *or any of his Line, should be accepted Stat-holder, or Admiral of their Province; or suffer him to be Captain General of the Militia to the States general.*

In this manner the Province of *Holland* vindicated themselves from that Article as constrained and unwillingly yielded unto, after so much labor

to avoid it, till a breathing over the nine dayes, and peace with *England* proclaimed, they then able to answer the six Provinces in other languages at what rate they please, forget all their late pretences Vailed under the cloake of Necessity immediately pleads Iustification, and publishes the lawfulness of that Article, which themselves before pretended to abhor and prevent, declaring,

States of Holland Deduction. — *That the Province of* Holland *by Vertue of its peculiar Sovereignty, could Article apart with any Nation without controule of any the other Provinces*

And thereupon to dispossess the peoples affections from the Prince of *Orainge*, publish a Catalogue of what large unnecessary charge they had put the Land unto, beginning from *Anno* 1586. concluding with 1650.

Deduc. p. 191.

The publishing whereof, as it astonish'd the other six Provinces, and the greater part of their own, so it explained the mystery of those pretended necessities of unwilling consent, which now the other Provinces plainly apprehend to be premeditated in conformity to their first intent with Prince *William* the second in that Rupture 1650. : to make way for a Superiority over the other six Provinces, which is more palpably explained in some measure 1663. by assuming Priority over the States general throughout all Churches in *Holland* and West *Vriesland*. Of which more anon.

And although the Province of *Holland* enlarged their skil, to make out such Soveraignty within themselves. In a long haraunge (as much as such a new cause would bear) in that Formality as themselves beleeved to have defended it as a lawful deed, by

Deduction, cap. 6, 7, 8.

pub-

publishing their reasons to the World; the whole whereof may be comprehended in these words;

1. *That what they did was no more then they could justifie.*
2. *'Twas for the good of State.*
3. *'Twas no new thing for the Province of* Holland *to resolve before and without the consent of the other six Provinces, or any of them; witness* 1582. *when they secretly and singly resolved, and solemnly swore, Never to accept the King of* Spain *again for their Prince, &c.*
4. *That they also renounced the Duke of* Anjou Alençon *against the Prince of* Orange's *Opinion.*

Yet these were no reasons of weight with the other Provinces, who at large confuted them though not all in publick.

How inconsistent the first was with the Union 1579. *Artic.* 1. 3. 8. 9. 10. 17. 18. &c. Injoyning No Province apart, or any more or less of them, without consent of all Seaven, to treat or conclude any terms with any Nation: Much less for Embassadors Commissionated from all Seaven, to conclude an Article by private Order of one Province, not only against the knowledg of the other six, but against the express resolution of the Seaven, in a case concerned with them all. 1.

To the second, the other Provinces begin to understand that an Article may be good for the State of *Holland*, and prejudicial to all the other, at least to all but one. 2.

But the third Allegation is no waies paralel to this 3.

this case, it being no new thing for *Holland* to resolve within themselves before or without consent of the other. But here is more then a private resolve preparative to the general Confirmation; as that of renouncing *Spain*, which was no secret miraculous resolve, being done two or three yeers after the United Covenant, and each Province resolving within themselves what afterward may be confirmed or disallowed by the general, as is in divers cases frequent. Besides, this mighty separate resolution was but usher'd in as a repeal preparative and of necessity, toward another intended by all seaven to elect the Duke of *Anjou Alencon* their Protector; which accordingly was done a few months after, *Anno* 1583. Whereas this was an act of one Province, directly against the resolution of all seaven.

4. The fourth is the same case answered in the third, The Prince of *Orange*'s opinion against the ejecting the Duke of *Anjou Alencon* was but his modest Complement, being the same time way was made for the chusing himself in the Dukes room, which was unanimously concluded by all the seven Provinces except two Towns in *Holland*, for whose consent the States general had sent their last message of asking, or they would do it without them; the Celebration whereof was prevented by a villanous murderous hand upon the Prince a month after, to a greater prejudice against the House of *Nassau* for the future, and against the confederate States for the present, then advantage to the King of *Spain* at that time or ever since.

3. The

The memory of whose Merits (they further add) in many particulars ought not to be so ill requited on his Posterity, having nothing they can cal their own which proceeded not from Prince *William* the first; no not the Union it self, which was procured and subscribed by him; wherein as the blood of the House of *Orange* was mingled and setled with all the good and bad successes of and with the united Provinces (as the King of *Spains* design at his life, questioned not but the new States would have expired with him) This present Prince of *Orange*, *William* the third, lineally descended, remains entailed not to be cut off by the States general, without deforming themselves and the Union; much less by any particular Province without leaving themselves mis-shapen, never to be formed again.

So that if neither the blood of Prince *William* the first murdered in their Cause, nor the loss of all his Wealth and Honour forsaken in their Defence; nor the blood of his three Brothers *Adolph*, *Lodewyck*, and *Hendrick*, with divers others of that House slain in their Cause; nor the lives of Prince *Mauritz* and *Fredrick Hendrick* wasted for their advancement, cannot move the Province of *Holland* to so much gratitude upon his Posterity worthy of their unparalell'd Merits; or if their pretended foresight of dangerous consequences, wherewith they would with so much art sway the other Provinces from setling this Prince *William* the third in those qualifications which his forefathers enjoyed successively, should take some place. Yet how this Province of *Holland* can above

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all other Provinces, refuſe to ſettle this Prince in a meaner capacity then was Prince *William* the firſt, which he forſook at the time of *Hollands* loweſt condition to hazard for their Preſervation, or an equality thereunto, Inhumanity it ſelf cannot anſwer. Rather why ſhould not that debt of Soveraignty granted to Prince *William* the firſt (which certainly was one great cauſe of his being murder'd theſooner) be repaid with intereſt to his now Succeſſor: Without one or t'other they never can reconcile themſelves, much leſs the ſix Provinces, Prince and all the World beſides.

The Hollander having againſt the good liking, and in oppoſition of the other ſix Provinces, thus encompaſſed (if not contrived) the excluding of the Prince of *Orange*, and without any other reaſon then Will and Might, perſiſt, juſtifie, and maintain it.

The next ſtroke, under notion of a peculiar Soveraignty within their own Province, is more palpable againſt the other ſix Provinces, from an Order paſt by the States of *Holland* 23 *March* 1663. *Novo*, wherein they command all places in *Holland* to prefer their Titles in publick Prayers before the States general, as being in their own Province, *The Lawful high Authority*, and is ſo to be expreſt to undeceive the people; who till then hearing the States general had the Prehenninence, took them for their higheſt Authority.

In which alteration (to paſs by the Prince of *Orange* in this new form, wholly left out, in hopes to withdraw the peoples thoughts from where their hearts are fixt) the other Provinces plainly diſco-

ver

ver the Hollanders to have pull'd off their Visor, and appear in their right colours; for by this Order they strike at the States general; by that of 1654. only against the Prince, which was to the advantage of the other Provinces also, if they likewise could have been so grateful. But this the other Provinces plainly whisper it an intrusion to a Soveraignty over them.

And being justly moved at this new Invasion contrived to pervert peeples thoughts from their right Authority, they complain of the dangerous consequence that might ensue, by removing such an ancient Pillar of the Church: a form accompanied with four score years success; and therefore for one Province now to exalt it self in Prayer, contrary to a Christians best furniture, *Humility* suitable to Prayer; they urge them to recall that new Form to avoid inconveniences, using divers other arguments of dissuasion and other discourses.

Register of Zealand & Vriesland, 1603.

As first, How incongruous at one and the same time; from the Pulpits the States of *Holland* have preferrence, and from the Drums the States general.

1.

For their Embassadors to appear in forreign Nations, as from the highest Power in the States general; and at the same time those Nations Embassadors in *Holland*, hear a particular Province prefer'd before the States general.

2.

That it's incongruent for *Holland* in its own Province to prefer themselves before the State general; because *Holland* is the seat of the States general: and therefore more suitable for any or all the other Provinces to have Priority then *Holland*.

3.

4. When at, or presently after the Union, 1579. if the States of *Holland* had assumed preheminence would not the Union have vanish'd with it?

5. How agreeable will it be for *Hollands* Marriners to go out in Service abroad, and released from slavery by authority of the States general, and at their return find them inferiors.

6. And how it may stomack the States of *Holland* at a Funeral Solemnity in the *Hague* to follow the States general in the streets, and go before them in the Pulpit.

7. Or how at this present can the Embassadors from the States general expect place in forreign Courts, as now they have above divers Princes and Potentates; when one Province of seaven shall have reduced the States general in such a low esteem as to Lacquey it after the Province of *Holland*.

8. And withal (as *Zealand* in complaint observes) how contemptible the States general are appointed to be named in this new *Hollands* Prayer, with a common tearm only of Associates, leaving out their due Title.

9. How justly might the King of *Spain* in his time of Government, have taken such or the like case of placing his Title after theirs, as an introduction to Rebellion.

10. And if by this Invasion they do not call in question the Freedom of the United Provinces granted by the King of *Spain* at *Munster* 1648. where he swore to the States general, and they to him, as they were then qualified: So that if any particular Province pretend Superiority, and the King

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of *Spain* concluded upon equality in all ſeaven, Whether *Spain* may not charge them to have fallen from what he conſented them to be, a Free State.

Againſt theſe and other Arguments the Hollander remains fortified with the deaf barricado; which allarums the other Provinces to a ſtorm, muſtering up and preparing engines to force a breach, and open ſuch a gap as may find the Hollander work to make up again; as thus:

First, Whether theſe actions do not proceed from an accepted Hollands Opinion, that the generall Union of 1579. is diſſolved by the perpetual Peace with *Spain* 1648. that confederacy being made 1579. againſt the Spaniſh Army, which vaniſh'd with the Peace 1648. And although *Holland* ſhould not grant it literally, yet whether actually they do not ſignifie themſelves conceal'd Leaders therein 1.

Then ſecondly, If the ſix Provinces, more eſpecially five of them, may not look back and recall the account of Warr ſince 1648. eſpecially ſuch Wars as have been procured by abuſes and inſolencies of the Hollander at Sea, or in remote Countries wherein no ill or welfare is concern'd with thoſe other Provinces (*Holland* having by the Union outwitted the other Provinces, ſecured themſelves from thoſe inconveniencies that attend Warr, being ſo ſeated as they became incloſed and guarded by the other Provinces, who muſt the moſt part have been deſtroyed before *Holland* in a manner could be touch'd: whereby *Amſterdam* though the worſt Port for Traffique in *Holland* 2.

land, increast and became an absolute Sanctuary for other Townes and Provinces. Who either for freedome of Conscience or safety of their Estates, in danger of the *Spanish* Army * flocked to and seated at *Amsterdam*, whilest other Ports far exceeding in conveniency being more frontiers rather decayed. And,

*See survey of Amsterdam by Folkens in the nether Lands lowest Ebb 1565 then was Amsterdam laid out to increase building p. 37. & 39 49.

Thirdly, The six Provinces having been the Seat of War, whilst *Holland* increast and flourisht in Trafficque unknown before the union, which they could not have attained without the confederacy, Nor preserve any longer then the union remains. If therefore it be not so far groundless for the other Provinces to contribute unto a War, contracted for the benefit of *Holland* and *Zealand* a part, who have the most part injoyed, and still are to enjoy the chiefest fruit thereof. But also when a Land War might happen hereafter, If it would not be *Hollands* intrest at their own costs to defend the Garrisons of *Gelderland*, *Vrieslant*, *Groningerland*, *Overrysel* and *Utrecht*, in safety to themselves? *All fortifications being stronger for the outworks.*

Fourthly, The the good or ill success of War by Sea, neither adds to, or diminisheth one penny from most of those Provinces: Neither ought the general land Stock defray the charge at war, caused by abuses and wrongs of the *East* and *West India* Company, whose Capitall is only lyable.

Thus hath these presumptuous proceedings of one Province against the other six, and the Prince of *Orange* discovered what their ambition would amount unto, this new form of prayer being without example, in above a dozen changes in ninty and odd

years,

years, the most part whereof being since the union fourscore and four years, from 1663 backward. Observe the variety thereof.

The King of *Spain* singly to 1566.

The King of *Spain* and the Prince of *Orenge*, to 1576.

The King of *Spain*, the Prince of *Orange*, and the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*, to 1579.

Hollands Deduction p. 38

The King of *Spain* being abjured, the Prince of *Orange* had precedency in Embassies and consequently in publick prayers, being then *The Prince of Orange*, and the united Provinces, to 1582.

After that 'twas the Duke of *Anjou Alencon* Prince of *Orange*, and the seven united Provinces, to 1583.

Then 'twas again, the Prince of *Orange* and the States generall, to 1584.

Some small time the Queen of *England* till she distasted it, 1585.

After that the Earl of *Leicester* Prince of *Orange* and States general, 1586.

Then it became the *States Generall* and Prince *Maurice*, 1587.

And much about the same time the States general Prince *Maurits* and *Lodewyck* of *Nassau*, which latter was afterward only remembered in *Friesland*, 1588.

From thence, the States general of the united Provinces, and the Prince of *Orange*, to 1651.

Shortly after the States generall and provinciall, without the Prince except in some places, to 1660.

Then again the States generall, and the Prince of *Orange*, 1662.

Till

Till the laſt change, the ſtrangeſt of all the changes by order of the States of *Holland* to be for the States of *Holland* and the States general, without the Prince mentioned at all. 1663.

The next *Hollands* alteration is expected to be for the States of *Holland* without the Prince or States general either, if they can encompaſs it.

But not to exceed a Breviate, leaving out many pertinent paſſages for want of the teſtimony of their own or other impartial Authors, though I dare aſſert that in four ſcore years no known Hiſtorian, publick or private Regiſter, general or Provincial, hath in any manner contradicted the contents of this brief Narrative, unleſs one late Time-ſerver, *Hollands* Matchevil, under an obſcure Hollands Intereſt *Title 1662. publiſh'd an Invective Libell againſt the (Eye-ſore) Houſe of *Orange*, ſcrambling up a huddle of Infirmities of all the Earls and Governors for ſeven hundred years backward, leaving out (the part of an impartial Hiſtorian) their vertues and good deeds: which ſpiteful Pamphlet dreſt up with peeviſh, pickthank, uncharitable cenſures and invalid aſſertions, will vaniſh with his Politick Principles ſet forth for the Intereſt of *Holland*, being already ſufficiently ſpurn'd at in his own boſom, confuted and defaced to its irreparable ſhame, ſhall therefore only ſatisfie the Engliſh Reader with one of his *Hollands* Principles of intereſt therein mentioned.

That

That in making Peace with Monarchs or Republicques, oftentimes prejudicial Covenants are concluded, wherein alwaies can be found some outlet to nullifie such agreement, Quod male Juratur pejus præstatur.

ENGLANDS RELIEF TO NETHERLANDS.

THe *Hollanders* having outlived the memory of *Englands* kindness, being successively taught to villifie this Nation above any other Inhabiting with them, and at this Juncture, upon provocations from themselves undervalew and abase those former unspeakable assistances so seasonably bestrowed in their desperate, miserable condition, then most thankfully received and successfully imployed. Let therefore this following rally mustered up for their memory reinforce that willing forgettulness, a frailty of no novelty and more ancient then a proverb Custumary there as well as in *England*. *Save his Life and he will be the first to cut thy throat.* For he hates to be great and live obliged.

Anno, 1570. when *England* had no Wars with *Spain*, and very loath to provoke him, yet meeting with Money sailing from *Spain* to the *Netherlands*, Stow. p. 296.

for

for paying *Duc d' Alvas* Army, then imploi'd chiefly against the *Hollanders*, the Queen to weaken *Duc D' Alva's* Army hazarded the King of *Spains* displeasure, posseſt her ſelf of the Money and brought it into *England*.

An extream ſervice to the then dejected *Netherlander*, chiefly *Holland*, who at that very inſtant was under the higheſt cruelty of the *Spaniſh* Army, it being juſt after that horrible Murther at *Zutphen* and *Naarden*, and the taking of *Harlem*, when not long after the *Spaniſh* mutiny for want of pay revived their drooping condition. Shortly after ſhe aſſiſted them privately with Soldiers, and yet the ſame time refuſed ſovereignity over them.

Van Sande. p. 25.

Speede fo. 1172

Anno. 1575. they again humbly ſupplicated the Queen of *England* to accept of the Government wch ſhe, ſo long as the *Netherlands* had any hopes of deliverance without her, again refuſed, they being at that time in treaty, and ſo continued many months with the King of *Spain* at *Breda*, yet the Queen then ſent Embaſſadors for *Spain* to mediate on their behalves, who returning fruitleſs, and the *Hollanders* heartleſs, North and South *Holland* being ſeperated by the loſs of *Harlem*, as alſo *Holland* and *Zealand* by the taking of *Zierickſee* and all that Iſland rendring them an object of pitty to ſome, and ſcorn to other Nations. Then did Queen *Elizabeth* declare ſhe would not ſuffer them to be deſtroyed, and ſent them twenty thouſand pound ſterling in Bullion part of one hundred thouſand pound which followed ſhortly after, thereby procuring the greateſt Monarch in Chriſtendom, her implacable Enemy, who not only invaded *Ireland*

V Sande p. 28.

Idem p. 29.

p. 29

Grimſton lib. 10. p. 619.

V. S. p. 32.

maintained

maintained an Army there many years, indeavored the like against *England*, seized on all English Ships and Estates in *Spain*; but also contrived her death by Poyson, Stabbing, and divers other waies many years together.

Anno. 1584. the Prince of *Orange* being Murthered, the united Provinces reduced again to a very low and hopeless condition, offer the sovereignity to the French King; by him refused, and tendered to Queen *Elizabeth*, who returned their offer back to the French again, where being wholly rejected, address themselves to Queen *Elizabeth* once more, who (their utmost refuge) interposed between them and desolation, dispatcht five thousand Foot and one thousand Horse at her own pay upon tearms, which amounted to twelve thousand five hundered twenty six pounds Sterling monthly, which (saith their magisterial Historian) revived the spirits of the drooping Netherlanders. That notwithstanding their greivance against the Earl of *Leicester* (General of those forces) whom the Queen (complying affectionately with their complaints) commanded from them into *England* within two years. Yet they so prospered with this assistance; as it shortly turned their twenty five years defensive into a constant growing advantagious offensive War, and could lend two hundered thousand Gilders to the French, besides twenty Foot Companies, and not long after four hundered and fifty thousand Gilders more.

V.S. P. 46. Grimston Meteren.

V.S. p. 47.

Idem p. 61.

Anno. 1598. the Queen of *England* (to use the same Authors own words) adding comfort to their content, lent them part of former promises, and as much more as together amounted to eight Millions

of Gilders or eight hundered thousand pound Ster-
Grotius ling, and the same year the Earl of *Cumberland* with forty Sail, so beset *Lisbon* as prevented the *Portugueez*, to hinder the *Hollanders Indian* enterprise.

Anno. 1600. Prince *Maurice* with his Army being inclosed neer *Newport* in *Flanders*; by the Sea on one side, and a *Spanish* Army neer double his number on the other side, after two thousand of his men were beaten that morning, which Prince *Maurice* had sent to stop the Enemy from surprising the whole Army before it could be set in order, the united States then perceived how their coveting of *Dunkerck* had against the Princes opinion urged that design which staked the *Hollander* at a most desperate hazard. Then was the blood of *English* men *Hollands* preserver once more, for when the Battle continued doubtful neer half a day, where the Victory would side, at last Prince *Maurice* gave the Enemy a great overthrow with the slaughter of five thousand of their men, to the loss of one thousand of his own, whereof (as if English mens bodies were shaped for *Hollands* Bulworks) eight hundred were English, eight of whose Captains kild on the place, and eighteen English Captains more wounded. The Victory and deliverance that day being by all the Netherlanders ascribed under God, to the English Valour. Sir *Frances Veare* General of them having promised Prince *Maurice* before the Fight, that he would merit of him in that Battel by Life or Death, which he performed with the greater renown, for that most the two hundred slain of other Nations, was shamefully by flight, of which divers to avoid the Enemies Sword, fled to a more certain death in the Sea, which

had

had almost lost the day in the middle of the fight.

And *Anno*, 1601. the Queen furnished them with five thousand men more at her own pay, which saith the same Author, was an unexpected liberality. Speede. V.S. p 34.

Anno. 1624. King *James* through importunity of the Prince of *Wales* granted them six thousand men at his own pay, not to be repaied till a peace; or if a truce of eight, ten, or twelve years, to be repaid annually as it was disburst, who was also the first that honored the Netherlands, by accepting their agents with the Title of Embassador, notwithstanding the *Spanish* Embassadors protestation against it *Anno*. 1604. at that time in amity with *Spain*. Van Oorts Reign of Separds p 24.; V,S p.281. p. 105.

Anno. 1628. when King *Charles* the first of blessed Memory, had the oppertunity of seizing the Silver Fleet (taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spanish*) of which the *Hollander* had cause to be Jealous, for injuries done to the *English* in the *Indies*, his Majesty was so far from doing it in such a *Hollands* manner, as is recorded by the same Author, that he treated them with all manner of kindness and proffered them three or four of his Ships to Convoy them home. p. 367.

Anno. 1629. when the *Hollanders* Enemy came over the *Velue* with a mighty Army (to draw the Prince of *Orange's* Seige from *Scertogenbosch*) which caused such a terrot and perplexity in the Hollander as had not been observed in them since the beginning of the Wars, *Amersfoord* taken and *Amsterdam* in danger: their own Land drowned by themselves twenty miles about, then did King *Charles* main- p 385. p. 391. p. 385.

 tain

tain two thousand Soldiers at his own pay for certain months.

And to conclude with none of the least of all these which nourisht the very Heart blood of the *Hollander* in their languishing condition; suffered them under *Englands* flag to trafficque in the Levant Seas thirty years together. p. 173.

Thus the *Hollander* by *Englands* assistance, relieved from the Yoke of *Spain*, under which they had groaned in a dying condition many years together, which in common humanity might have deserved some requital in time of need, but that inhumane mis-shapen Planet Ingratitude, became so highly predominate in those low Countries, that even whilest *Englands* disburses remained unsatisfied (with which *Holland* grown wanton within themselves) they did more undermine, cruelly abuse and arrogantly presume against *England* then all the world beside, and so far were they from acknowledging *Englands* kindness upon any occasion, that for want of oppertunities they have created mischief against them, and in place of quenching added fuel to their flames, as if they were made up of eternal prejudice against *England*; nor can we find in any English or Netherlands story, from *Anno* 1570. to 1664. ninty six years of one kindness, but divers abuses from them, of which these few following are so many too much. p. 368.

But first, because those unspeakable and unsufferable wrongs proceeded from them in relation to trafficke abroad, and that the Hollanders this latter age are accepted by all Nations, as an ingenious and industruous people, and refuse not to swallow it themselves, as if they had indeed discovered, invented,

seated

seated and setled, all those Trades now managed by them: of which intruders, neither their own Historians or any other mention so much as one, where they have not intruded or forced themselves, either by Arms or by one irregular means or other, upon the shoulders of other Nations (chiefly *English*) a matter easie there to overlook, and thrive upon the hazard of othe mens adventures, and by a Gut ingenuity of hard fare to flush themselves with other Birds feathers, and in process, Fox-like take possession of the badgers labors, not to be removed till he be digg'd out and hunted down.

We will first therefore compare Time with *England* and *Holland* setling Traficque, chiefly in those parts of the world unknown, before the *Hollanders* set up for themselves, as it's found upon Record and History on both sides, forbearing all common relations being of later date and its authority disputable.

Englands Traffique.

Russia discoverd by English in King *Edw.* the 6. daies, before 1553. Summary of Srow. P. 246.

Sent first three Ships to *Muscovia* Anno. 1555. English being the first that ever arrived at *Archangel*, confirmed by Embassadors from thence, 1556. p. 265.

And again, 1569. p. 287.

In *Moluco Islands*, *Java Major*, St. *Jago*, *Guiano*, *Cabo Verde*, *Cape bono Esperanz*, *Virginia*, *New England*, and divers other places in the *East* and *West India* especially. Hacklint and Peed fo. 1167

The two

two latter which by the Kings of those parts of *America* then were resigned to Queen *Elizabeth* from 1576. to 1584.

And H. D. Groot acknowledgeth Drake at Ternate Tyder and other of the Moluco Islands Anno 1579.

With *Muscovia* again, and with the great *Sultan* under his Seal, 1580.

Speed fo. 1168 Speed fo. 1215. Stow. p 357.

With St. *Domingo*, *Carthagena*, *Terra*, *Florida*, and other places, which year *Virginia* was peopled by English, 1585.

Stow. p 427.

With *Barbary* of ancient standing, but within the compass of the States Government, we find Embassadors and assistants, no less then sixteen from the King of *Morocco*, 1600.

Mr. Smith at large.

The antiquity of Herring trade proved by many Treatises to be in *England* time out of mind or History, the Regulation whereof is of above three huudred years standing, enacted by Law, 1357.

Ed. 3. stat 31.2

The prohibition of buying at Sea, the time when to sell and no forestalling, *Anno*. 1357. the very same injunctions put forth in *Holland* since, 1590.

Ed. stat. 39.

Fishing at *Newfoundland* of so long standing as the Regulation thereof is also enacted, 1552.

Ed. 6. stat. [illegible]

Iseland fishing also regulated by the same Act, and though propriety in *Greenland* is chalenged, but from Queen *Elizabeth*, yet the discovery was at the same time with *Russia*, and cost Sir *Hugh Willoughby* and his men (the first discoverer) s their lives, being frozen to Death, 1549.

Eli. stat. 39.

But that the Herring trade was chiefly in *England* a hundred years agone, appears very probable by an Act injoyning *strangers* in what bottomes to Ship out, 1568.

Hollands

Hollands Traffick.

PRohibited and prevented abroad by the *Spaniſh*, forced divers years to a neceſſitous ſhift of borrowing by conſtraint at Sea, whereof at once twelve and another time eight Ships were taken and brought in *England* as common Pirats, diſperſt in Engliſh priſons, 1576. Speed ſtow. p. 818

With *Muſcovia* they began above forty years after, but upon unequal tearms with the Engliſh, & yet what they ſo wanted they made up by out-navigating them, but in relation to advance their Trafficque equal to the Engliſh, the Emperor of *Muſco* yeilded not till Embaſſadors came there from *Holland*, 1645. Sir Water Raleighs remains p. 184.

The firſt mentioned in *Holland* by any or regiſtred by themſelves, with *Eaſt Indies*, take their own words; this year 1596. our Ships began to ſeek Trafficque at the *Salt Hands*, *Guinne*, *Braſil*, and the *Eaſt Indies*, *Anno.* 1596. V. S. p 67 Fo keu ſaith 1595.

And the next year, other Ships ſaild to the *Eaſt Indies*, which returnd with ſuch good ſucceſs, as 1597.

The next year after that, they ſet out no leſs then twenty one Sail to the *Eaſt Indies*, 1598.

And no ſooner the Engliſh had ſetled that Traffick in a Company, *Anno.* 1600. they traced them did the like, 1602. P 71. Fo kens 13 &c.

With *Venice*, and the King of *Morocca* not before, 1610. p. 158. l 6. V. S. 165.

Confirmed with the *Turk*, Anno 1612.

From whom the firſt Embaſſador in *Holland*, 1641

With *Angola*, and divers other places in *Affrica*, much

much about or presently after the *East India* Trafficque, 1598.

A *West India* Company is propounded, 1607.

But not granted till, 1621.

And for that which they call *New Netherlands*: such a place was never herd of till *Anno*, 1624: when the *Hollanders West India* Company (hearing that year how their *East India* Company had thrived with their violence upon the English at *Amboyna*, & other places in those parts) after they had not long before with a Ship of War, and a few others made some inspection upon the Coast of *New England* and *Virginia*. Some under pretence of Traffick with the English, to whom that Ship of War put off twenty Negroes (doing the like with two other Ships at *Barmudos*) finding a vacant place, betwixt *New England* and *Virginia*, called *Manhattance*, vulgarly *Menades*, not inhabited by any English, in regard they were by Patents (granted from King *James Anno*. 1606. to the City of *London* the *Virginia* part, and to *Bristow*, *Exeter*, *Plimouth*, &c. the *New England* side) injoyned to leave a hundred Leagues, (Captain *Smith* saith but a hundred miles) distance unplanted, doubtless in those daies thought convenient, to prevent controversies that might hereafter arise betwixt the Patentees, there being Land enough besides, which settlement one of their most eminentest Authors also observeth. Here the Hollander transports and seats a few families, besides divers English Brownists that transported themselves with them, *Anno*. 1624. and the next year 1625. furnisheth these now planters with Horses, Mares, Bulls,

Baker fo. 421.

H D. groot Anno. 1607.

Bulls, Cows, and more Servants to compleate a Plantation. From whence the *West-India* Company in *Holland* receives *Anno* 1628. no leſs then 10000. Bever & other Skins, but at the firſt return of their Ships one thouſand ſix hundred twenty four, they were at that petty ſettlement ſo tranſported, as the *West India* Company regiſter that Plantation, as an addition to their Colonies abroad by the Name of *New Netherland, formerly called Virginia*: the ground of which Title or pretence to any propriety, otherwiſe then by ſufferance from or as ſubjects to *England*, a few lines will reſolve.

West India regiſter and V.S. p 301.

Virginia ſo called ever ſince 1585. planted then diſcovered the year before, and ever ſince continewed, to the exceſſive coſt of Engliſh blood & treaſure, having undergone many Aſſaſſinatious murthers, Maſſacres and Miſchances, the particulars refeire to the Voyages, made by Sir *Frances Drake*, Sir *Waler Ralligh*, Captain *Smith*, and many others betwixt them.

Forty years after this, when thoſe parts of *Virginia* were planted about two hundred fifty miles in length, by many thouſand Engliſh (as appears by the particulars after a general Maſſacree intended and in part performed by the *Indians* upon the *Engliſh* 1622. there remained ſome four thouſand alive) for a few Families of Engliſh Sectaries, and ſome Hollanders, to ſettle themſelves in the King of *Englands* Dominions, at a place denyed to his own ſubjects too, to be therefore called *New Netherland*, where yet they might have remained undiſturbed long enough, for either *New England* or *Virginia*, much leſs old *England* to take notice

of them: if they had not began to insult, and not only of late presumed to take toll and duties from his Majesties subjects, but to the increase of the *Hollands* diminishing of the English Navigation and prejudice of this Majesties Customes, by assistance of *New Englands* smal vessels, large quanties of Tobaccoes were conveyed from *Virginia* to the *Manhattans*, and thence to *Holland*, thereby avoiding those duties to his Majesty, which his own subjects were liable unto by the Act for Navigation.

Thus (by the permission of *Holland*) was it called *Virginia*, from 1585. to 1674. some fourty yeers from thence to 1664. By the presumption of *Holland* called there some fourty yeers *New Netherland*, formerly *Virginia*; and now to the displeasure of *Holland* it is at present known in *England* by no other name then ever it knew of in both those fourty yeers but *Virginia*. Those hundred Leagues or hundred Miles distance betwixt that and *New-England*, having been reserved by King *James* from his own Subjects, and continued as Crown Lands fourty, and neer half fourty yeers to that. It's therefore supposed on second thoughts, they will not only blot out that part of their Register at home, and set aside that fury threatned against those of *Manhattans*; for (as they say) premeditating this resignment, which the Manhatteneers doubtless understood originally, and unavoidably were to be subject to *England* when call'd upon, being within ten miles of some English Plantation, but also blot out that part of their Scutcheon which they lately, as vainly as untruly,

truly, boaſt in their Letters to the great Turk and the Emperor of *Muſcovia*, to equivolate with thoſe Monarchs long Titles, and to lengthen their own, adds to other impertinent Titles, Viz. *Lords and Poſſeſſors of divers Kingdoms in* America *&c.* and none being known they did pretend unto in that year 1663. but this Plantation at the *Manhattans* (where as many dwellings were built as it got the name of *Little Amſterdam*, wch was the American Kingdoms meant) It's therefore but a reaſonable demand of them to return *England* what they borrowed without permiſſion.

With the *Weſt-Indies* & Coaſt of *Affrica* ſince 1621. they have had many changes up and down, being entred, with the aſſiſtance of the States, no leſs then 2000 land Souldiers in one Fleet, 1624. proſecuted with ſuch continual ayd for twenty yeers, waſting and loſing an unſpeakable Treaſure and multitude of men on the Coaſt of *Affrica*, but chiefly againſt the Portugueez in *Braſilia* till 1647 and 48. when they received ſo great a blow of the Portugueez as weakened them to an Exit, granting them by vertue of their Patent, free Trade to particulars for 30 *per Cent.* To which none enclining, all *Braſilia* loſt ſhortly after, as alſo moſt part of *Guinny* except a few inconſiderable places; beſides *Caſtle del mina* as reduced that Companies actions to 25, and ſince to 10 *per cent.* which *Caſtle del Mina* taken by them *Anno* 1637. and till their late hoſtility, the moſt concernment they have in *Guinny*, a brief deſcription paſſant, as the Hollander obſerves: it is by reaſon of its Scituation very ſtrong, upon a large Cliff, out of which half the

V.S. p.700.

Digression.

Walls are hewen, the other half built up with hard ſtone: Hath four Bullwarks flanked on each other, whereof two reacheth the Sea, and the other two commands the Land ſide. On the Weſt thereof is a Hill St *Jago*, at whoſe foot lieth a Village ſomwhat more then Muſquet ſhott from the Caſtle: which the Hollanders took in five daies ſeige, neither Men or Amunition wanting within *Anno.* 1637. after a great loſs ſuſtained by indeavoring the ſame 1626.

Their Herring fiſhing we find not noted of any longer time (to a height) then many years after they were a republique, moſt of their Placcates for regulating Herring fiſhing Seas, ſince *Anno.* 1540. and 1614. 17, 18. 22. and 32. 34. 35. where is injoyned the ſame Laws as are mentioned in *Englands* Statutes above two hundred and fifty years before. Which Herring fiſhing connived at by Queen *Elizabeths* indulgence, during her Reign, when they had not the eigth part of the buſſes they now have, queſtioned, diſturbed and reſtrained in the Reign of King *James*, and King *Charles* the firſt, and ſeveral times ſince, when they ſometimes delaid ſubmiſſion, pleading univerſality of the brittiſh Seas (whoſe ſovereignty hath been unqueſtionable in *England* many hundred years) othertimes barely acknowledging, never obeying the right in, but continually intrenching till *Anno.* 1636. when King *Charles* the firſt with his Fleet forbad them, they then by an humble Petition procured the Kings permiſſion for that preſent, for having experience of ſuch a fruitful Crop to ariſe from this Nurſery of intruſion, that not ſo little

Grotius Mare liberum confuted by Seldens Mare Clauſum.

little as thirty thouſand Seamen are produced and continued for Herring only, beſides other fiſhers, that they will not eaſily forſake it, for if they cannot continue by ſupplication and encroaching, they have by long permiſſion ſtrengthned themſelves in the uſe of fiſhing to diſpute the title by force, ſo that in the whole, we find *England* the guide to *Hollands* ingenuity, ſuffering them neighbourly admittance in all parts, not ſuſpecting thoſe ingenuities of undermining, incroaching, aſſaulting, blowing up, and like violent Tenants, diſpoſeſs the Land-lord by force, which otherwiſe *England* could have prevented with a watch of ſecurity againſt them, with more eaſe then at the ſame time in remote places againſt multitudes of *Indians*, and other Natives as well as *Spain*, a powerful enemy contracted to *England* in defence of the *Netherlands* diſtreſſed.

By this account of time it's apparent the Hollander traced the Engliſh Trafficque in moſt parts of the world: nor can we find in the moſt exacteſt of their Hiſtories that have ſifted out the time and place, when and where their remote enterpriſes began of any one part of the World diſcovered by them, not known before, except a few Points upon the Coaſt of *India* continent, to what was firſt poſſeſt by *Portugueez*, Engliſh and themſelves diſtant ſix, ſeven and eight hundred Leagues from *Batavia*, in probability fallen upon (as ſome of them they ſo expreſs) by foul weather, and where no cauſe of Trafficque or convenency of ſeeling could be found, and therefore not unlike to be diſcovered many years before by the Engliſh or

Portugueez:

Portugueez: which of late years the Hollander claimes as a new discovery, under these Titles.

Land *Unity* 1616. The *Gentries* Land 1619. The Land *Lioness* fallen upon 1622. Land of *Nutes* 1627. *De Wits* Land made 1628. which are all summed up together 1644. and called *Nova Hollandia*.

NOw follows a few particulars of *Hollands* unkind return, and inhumane abuses upon the English; after so many unparaleld favors and relief from them.

And First, Observe that the same time when Queen *Elizabeth* most liberally assisted the Hollander, what a double prejudice they made thereof against *England*, by lending men and money to the French King (which *England* lent them against *Spain*) thereby obliging *France* to them against any; and so consequently against *England* (when such occasion should be) who might have disposed it for the same obligation against them and others, as the Queen justly incensed thereat, signified her displeasure to them, that they had smitterly prevailed money from her upon false pretences.

6500 l. sterling and 20. foot comp.

And also another time (before mentioned) when Queen *Elizabeth* made up eight hundred thousand pound to them 1598. and kept in the *Lisbon* Fleet with forty English Sail, they the same time prepared and set out a Fleet consisting of seventy Ships, two thousand Soldiers, and six thousand Mariners: which Sail'd *June*, 1599. thereby

V. S. P. 76.

thereby ſecuring, ſtrengthning, and propagating their Trafficque towards the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, as then and afterwards abuſing their powerfull advantage proved not a little prejudiciall to the Engliſh Nation, thereby turning *Englands* aſſiſtance againſt it ſelf abroad, which was intended for reliet of the *Netherlanders* at home.

Obſerve further that from *Anno* 1566. to 1611. being forty five years, in which time what Traffick the Hollander had in and about the *Straights*, *England* permitted them (as is ſaid before) to ſhelter under the ſafety of Engliſh Colours without any moleſtation. And no ſooner had the Hollander inſinuated in the great *Turks* favor by a caſual diſcourſe hapning, of which the great *Turke* was then informed that ſeven years before in *Auguſt* 1604. when the Prince of *Orange* took *Sluys* in *Flanders* from the *Spaniſh*, therein being eleven Galleys, they ſet all the Turkiſh Slaves at liberty, for which undeſerved kindneſs he commanded his chief Viſier to publiſh all favors and freedome in his Ports for the Netherlanders, under the banner of the united Provinces: further inviting them and Prince *Mauritz* to ſend an Embaſſador to capitulate aliance, which was accordingly effected 1612. when (and never before) the Hollanders ſetled *Conſuls* at *Aleppo*, *Cayro*, *Alexandria*, *Alexandretto*, *Conſtantinople*, *Cypro*, *Smirna*, *Chio*, *Gallippoli*, *Patras*, *Andromeli*. *Jaffa*, *Ptolomeus*, *Tunis*, and other Sea Ports. In which very places for ſo many years, the Engliſh ſuffered the Hollander equall with themſelves and protected them as their own Countrey-men under the Engliſh Flag.

p. 165.

p. 103.

But

But notwithstanding all this, the Hollanders shameth not to register it to perpetuity. That besides what privilidges the English enjoyed of ancient standing, they procured not only the same but also such other (private) freedomes, which the English never did injoy, and thus they undermined the English (no doubt with a broad silver Spade, as they register those people Covetous) the same time and place when and where they had been guarded and protected by them.

Their abuses in the *East* and *West Indies*, *Africa*, &c. having been often publisht already, especially that of *Amboyna*, of which shall only note that our Magisterial affectionate Netherlandish Author who from 1566. to 1638. when he died, though his story followed by Authors to 1648. cannot be charged to have omitted any materiall passage concerning the Hollander in any part of the World, but this business of *Amboyna* 1623. or at the arrival of the tidings in *England* 1624. and that of *Kochel* some four years after, this Author being at the same time a Magistrate, did doubtless so much loath the memory of those horrible Tortures and Murthers upon the English there, as in all his Cronicle he takes no occasion to mention one word of *Amboyna*, since their first possession 1606. although he forgets not to relate those two years of 1623. and 1624. to have arrived from the *East Indies* in a few Ships as much Spiceryes, &c. as was sold for seven hundred thousand pound Sterling in the *Netherlands*; and as probable is the cause of cutting his story short five or six years before, when relating three Embassadors

275.
302.
220.

sent

sent for *England* to allay mis-understandings about *East-Indies*, *Greenland*, *Spitsbergen*, Herring-Fishing, Drapery and Coyn, 1618. he only saith, the return of which Embassador 1619. was fruitless, except in relation to *East-India* Trade, which Articles were not kept long neither; so that it being his custom to enlarge and explain himself if *Hollands* repute belong to it, was doubtless silent rather then to discover so foul a case, or question the rest of his Chronicle in excusing it. The same Authors silence is also very observable in the case of the *Rochell* Protestants, against whom the Province of *Holland* singly, to oblige the French Crown, set out a considerable Fleet, of which this Author (a zealous Churchman) thinks fit to mention not one word; although other Authors speak of a Fleet then under the Command of Admiral *Hautaine*, which did not only very great prejudice against the *Rochelloisers*, but also against the Crown of *England*; and in both against the Protestant Cause. p. 230

This detestable *Amboyna* black action of the Hollander cut off the English Factories to weaken and confuse, if not destroy the English Traffique; when at the same time King *James* through the importunity of King *Charles* the first, then Prince of *Wales*, granted them such notable supplies as is mentioned before. So that all along *England*, more like a Father then Neighbor to them in all their necessities, are requited by *Holland* with unsufferable Cruelties, Treacheries, and Tricks in time of Peace, which in Warr could be guarded against.

The two Engliſh Ships, *Dragon*, and *Katherine*, have been ever ſince they were miſſing, ſuſpected and whiſpered both in the *Eaſt-Indies* and *Holland* to have been deſtroyed by the Netherlanders, the men tied back to back and thrown in the Sea; which in *England* hath been verified by perſons of good Credit: The particulars Mr. *Carew* hath publiſhed in his Diſcovery of * Fraud and Violence, amongſt divers other Murders and acts of Hoſtility, and that at ſuch a time when *Englands* troubles at home rather required them to look back upon former Favors from the Crown, then ripe to be retaliated, being at the beginning of *Englands* troubles.

p. 98.

But ſo far were they from quenching thoſe flames burſt out in *England* betwixt the King and Parliament 1642. as they ſtir'd up, and blow'd the coals on both ſides, ordering a private direction to the Admiralty Court of *Amſterdam*, to cauſe all Cuſtom Entries for Ammunition to any Port of *England*, to be entred in general tearms for *England*, not naming the Port as formerly they were injoyned; and at that preſent continued in Entries of all goods whatſoever, except Ammunition, that both ſides might be furniſhed under pretence of Neutrality; which ſhortly after they further explain'd by impriſoning one of each ſide, Capt. *Brownbuſhel* and Capt. *Zachary*, whoſe Ships then rode at Anchor betwixt *Texell* and *Amſterdam*.

See the Admiralties Regiſter, 1643.

And taking further advantage at the heigth of *Englands* Combuſtions 1644. prepared a Fleet which

which ſailed 1645. through the *Sound*, and forced tearms of leſſer Toll from the King of *Denmark*, to draw the Eaſt-Country Trafficque from the Engliſh, who they might have included, but left them on the old high Toll.

Alſo at the ſame time 1645, and 1646. did the like in *Muſcovia*, the Engliſh till then having the greateſt Priviledges there.

Their own Journal Relations of *Affrican*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt-India* Voyages, from *Vandenbroeck* 1607 (who chriſtned *Batavia* from *Java*) to 1640. dedicated to their Maſters in praiſe of their diligence, ſwarms with variety of abuſes againſt the Engliſh; in ſome places how they affronted and ſlighted, at others how they gave them the go-by, undermined, and prejudicially repreſented them to the Natives: which doubtleſs would not have been publiſhed as meritorious, had not thoſe Imployers known their Maſters delight therein, confirming thereby an accepted faith of private order for it from the beginning. Multitudes of other ungrateful actions, force, fraud, and robbery continued againſt the Engliſh to this preſent, beſides what already publiſhed; wherewith they would remain ſinging under our Vinyards, and rather then ſuffer us the leaſt melody with them, they jarr into a diſcord, take poſſeſſion, and jangle with delaies, till it come to the point of Reſtauration, whence they would be ſteering a courſe to the ſtreams of Peace from the Port of Satisfaction, though they hazard their Helm on the Sands of Deſtruction; where coming to the brink of the bank, down

falls the Anchor Hope, heart and all, to any terms (which their long experience of beſieged Garriſons hath taught them, who not able to hold out longer, do the laſt twenty four hours before a Parly, ſpend more powder then in twenty four daies before) of which many inſtances could be produced, beſides the Warr began 1652. when after high provocations it burſt forth, they fell to begging and beſeeching. Who would have imagined, after their agreement with *Oliver* 1654. when they paſt the Pikes, pinch'd their Purſes, ſuffered the ſevere Strapado, and ſtript into ſuch Humility, that Preſumption it ſelf would not have been ſilenc'd in any but ſuch whom the marks of Inconſtancy and reſolv'd havock are ſetled. They forthwith betake themſelves to their old Game of Rifling in the *Eaſt-Indies* and other places, as by the particulars lately publiſh'd, having experienced divers beneficial hazards by robbing the Engliſh there, they remain winning Gameſters though reſtore double at home, and otherwiſe advantagious in caſe of mortality natural or violent, with caſualties incident to evidence.

Not to mention thoſe Indignities the ſame year 1654. againſt our Soveraign Lord King *Charles*, their Proverb pleads a neceſſity for that, which ſaith, *If the Devil ſits at* Englands *Helm*, *the* Hollanders *muſt ſteer after him.*

But what neceſſity they can pretend to ſteer after him, to or at *Japan* and other places, let this one inſtance reſolve.

As it's true, *Hollands* original Troubles aroſe from Religious Principles, zealouſly contended for

for by their fore-fathers, to the loſs of life and eſtate in many thouſands, and to the hazard of a total ſubverſion (thereby moving *Englands* relief to an effectual deliverance) So it's as true that the next age after them to this preſent do pretend the ſame; but the contrary appearing, Whether without the loſs of Charity to theſe Hollanders may not this Query be put? Digreſſion.

That if all thoſe inhumane, much more unchriſtian extravigancies againſt the Engliſh, had never come to light, if this one inſtance (although upon no Engliſh accompt) againſt the *Portugueez* doth not demonſtrate them *Faithleſs to God and man?* For

The *Portugueez* having poſſeſt *Japan*, and traficqued there for many years, converted dayly divers of the *Japonezers* to the Chriſtian Faith, and enjoyed publick Churches much affected by the Natives, whoſe King being inſtigated by the Hollanders, that the *Portugueez* were a people of falſe Worſhip called *Chriſtians*, Idolatrous and treacherous, ſeducing the Indians to undermine themſelves Maſter of the Country, &c. which ſo exaſperated the King as he forthwith maſſacred old and young to the number of ſome twelve thouſand Portugueez, Spaniſh, and other Chriſtians.

The Hollander thereupon treats for his own ſettlement in place of the Portugeez, which the King would not admit to any (they having ſo highly villified the) Chriſtians; whereupon the Queſtion being put, they declare themſelves to be *No Chriſtians, but Hollanders.*

Upon

Upon which hateful terms the Hollanders for denying Christ added that part of *India* to their traffick, but in such a manner as if the memory of the Portugeez were to be branded on the Hollanders daily actions; for to this day imediate at the arival of any their ships there, all Bibles and other books are packt up in caske and with the ships rudder carried ashore, and there kept till the ships departure, and for such goods as the Japoneezers please to take of them the Hollander is forced payment at the valluation of the Natives whose King a few yeares past having granted the Hollander leave to build a lodge convenient for warehouse, roome &c. occasioned but little betwixt them and the same vengeance they had caused upon the Portugeez. For

The Hollander having almost finished a spacious substantiall Fort more like then a Lodge, which the Natives apprehended not till they saw loops and gunholes left as they builded, forthwith repaired with complaints to their King, who commanded the Hollander to destroy their Building in twenty four hours, or he would cut them all in pieces next day: which the Hollander as quickly obeyed, racing it to the ground, which had already cost them above sixty thousand pound *Sterling*.

By this it appears the Hollander makes good abroad what he avers at home, *That they only fight for Profit*, and not for Honour, nor Religion neither; being not subject, nor have regard to those Honours other Nations are obliged by their Princes: and so far they are from fighting for Religi-

on

on, as they for Profit disown it; nor indeed was ever Religion so much honoured by them to defend it; for all those true Netherland Zealots who contended for Religion, were either destroyed by the Spanish Inquisition, or fled their Country; of which a good honest stock yet remains in *England*, but all the rest proved meer Pretenders; for at *D' Alva's* first coming, they were frightned to Mass again that had not been at it in twelve months, striving who should appear best Romish.

Insomuch that *Reyd* is quoted by our often mentioned Councellor of *Vriesland*, *V. S.* that they took up Arms against the King of *Spain*, not for Religion, but to oppose *D' Alva's* Tax, the tenth penny: of which he there complains, and notes Gods heavy Judgments continued upon them so long for refusing to fight in Gods Cause, and to enter Warr against their Soveraign in defence of their Purses.

HErewith concluding for the satisfaction of my Friend, a zealous Hollander, *E. V. S.* who although an ingenious Historian, yet like most of that Nation, often trips and stumbles at *Englands* Assistance (plainly demonstrating the disagreement of *Englands* favors and *Hollands* absurdities) do therefore either disown any kindness at all, retort self interest therein; or so highly exclaim against the Earl of *Leicesters* Government, as if that had been more prejudicial to them then all Queen *Elizabeths* Favors; which prejudice is easily removed, except more cause can be produced then any of their own Registers or Historians mention.

For

For the greatest complaints that ever were against the Earl of *Leicester* were these:

1. First, *That he intruded innovations, derogating to under Governours of particular Provinces, to increase his own Authority.*

2. *That he countenanc'd Factions, and stirr'd the People against the Magistrate, in a printed Complaint against the Province of* Holland.

3. *Designed a Plot against* Leyden.

4. *And that* Deventer Venlo, *and a* Schantz *neer* Zutphen, *were betrayed to the Enemy under his Government, by two English,* Stanley *and* York, *and one* Peton *a Scot.*

Which Complaints, or rather Clamours, are obscurely enough mentioned in general tearms, but upon what grounds by no one truly examined; nor is *Leicesters* printed Vindication in Dutch to be found extant.

Wherefore the proceedings of those times in relation to him and *Holland*, being impartially handled, it will soon appear they quarrell'd more at his Power then his faults; and that it's no Novelty in this *Hollands* Age, not to abide unto any agreement longer then an opportunity presents (as is before noted a Policy in *Hollands* Interest.) The case is plain by themselves recorded, and from thence the Charge answered.

To the First, It's to be observed, That before Queen *Elizabeth* yielded to relieve them the Prince of *Orange*, their only Supporter, was murdered, 1584.

The Seven United Provinces brought exceeding low, being assaulted by three several Armies of the

the King of *Spains* at once, who overthrew them in two ſeveral places and gained from them almoſt all *Freeſland*, *Nimwegen*, *Doesborgh*, *Bruſſel*, *Meeheleln*, and *Anwerp* in one year. *V Sand* p. 44. 45.

After this great blow, and wholly rejected by *France*, the Earl of *Leiceſter* ariving amongſt them with the Engliſh forces in *December* the ſame year, ſo overjoyed the dejected Patriots, as they forthwith Commiſſion him with more large and ample power then ever was in Emperor *Charles* the firſt or in King *Phillip* the ſecond, nothing differing from an abſolute ſovereign, as appears amongſt others, by two Clauſes in his Commiſſion. The one, that the half of the Councel of State be of his chooſing without their nominating any of them to him: and the other, that he putting any caſe to them, and having heard the opinion of the Councel, his ſingle reſult to be binding, though contrary to moſt Voices. p. 45. p. 47. p. 47.

The Earl of *Leiceſter* thus inveſted with an unlimited power, the preſence of his forces having revived & ſtrengthened the States in a conſiderable eſteem, and *Holland* having (with *Sealand*) but one month before the arivall of the Engliſh forces, upon the firſt of *November* 1585. choſen Prince *Maurits* their Stat-holder. He with the Earl of *Hohenlo* being but under Governors to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, are diſcontent, and with the aſſiſtance of the States of *Holland* oppoſe and conteſt with, although no matter againſt: then was the leaſt could be expected from: that Arbitrary power granted him (not queſtionable in an ordinary General) to Eclips inferiors by augmenting his own p. 46. p. 48.

honor in politicks and martial Diſcipline, wherein not one word is mentioned of exceeding his authority, but ſaith plainly that his power granted
p.47. was over great.
p.48. Which cauſed miſunderſtandings and differences amongſt the common People.
p.55. Diſaffection and miſunderſtangs amongſt the Grandees, termed by *Speed* doubtful and jealous States.

So that no blame is or could be faſtned on the Earl, till he had abuſed this over great power above his truſt. But the under Governors are by themſelves made faulty, whoſe diſpleaſure might rather have been placed againſt the States for granting, then againſt the Earl, for accepting ſuch ſovereignty over them: but the States of *Holland* promote and back the diſcontent to ſhake off a power they had granted in their extremity, to make way for maſterſhip in themſelves, which accordingly they performed (having aſſurance
Speede from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeths* diſlike by her complaint againſt his too much power) by quitting the Engliſh Earls ſovereignty and receiving Prince *Mauritz* as Captain General only.

2 To the ſecond charge, its true he did publiſh complaints in Print againſt the Province of *Holland* (elſe his ſilence might have argued guilt of clamors
p.58. which were only grudges) but not till publique quarrels and oppoſition gave him cauſe to vindicate himſelf, wherein he appeared ſo cleer, as from the Magiſtrate, Miniſter, to all degrees, they (beſides the other ſix Provinces, from whom nothing is taken notice againſt him, and therefore probable

alſo)

alſo) enclined to him in that manner, as (doubtleſs) they durſt not abide the tryal within themſelves, but prevailed with Queen *Elibabeth* to cauſe him to reſign his Government.

For the Plot againſt *Leyden*, its ſomwhat ſtrang he ſhould manage by Plot what he could have effected by force, being General of an Army, Governor of the ſeven Provinces, his ſingle Voice above the whole Councels, an abſolute Sovereign *tanta Mount*: to intend or deſign, where he could command is not very probable, beſides the Plotters were executed during his power and aboade there, by which he could have preſerved his friends, if he had any in the Plot, as its palpable he had not, for *De Groot*, who ſpareth not the Engliſh of thoſe times doth not mention one Engliſh man in it, but ſaith 'twas managed by inhabitants of *Leyden*, whom he calleth Ignorant offendors and that they were executed more in Terror to others, then for deſerts of their own, wherefore ſuppoſe (but not granted) the deſign to be by *Leiceſters* knowledg, 'twas not exceeding his power nor inconciſtent with his Governorſhip for him to reduce a ſmal part of one Province to obedience in ſuch a manner as he beſt liked, they having fallen off from their voluntary power inveſted in him. Neither to be termed a deſign more then is ſince paralelled in the Prince of *Orange* againſt *Amſterdam* 1650. upon the ſame account, countenanc't by moſt of the other ſix Province, beſides part of the ſeaventh, as this of *Leiceſters* alſo was whoſe actors (if his) although are alow'd to be Ignorant offenders, yet muſt the Innocent *Leideners* ſuffer for *Hollands Intereſt*. 3.

To the Treachery of *York*, *Stanley* and *Peton*, as it caused Jealosie against him (at least such use at those divisions was made thereof) yet doth not the *Netherlanders* authors charge him accessary at all, this Magistrate of *Vreesland* mentioning thereof saith only they were placed Governors by him, but though he also spareth him not, to maintain the proceedings of those times: yet neither chargeth him with their nor *Petons* Treason, notwithstanding 'twas the same time as the *Hollander* so much contested with him (they being Soldiers of fortune before and after that) the fault may as like be in the States themselves. For these Souldiers finding their General slighted and themselves like to be outed with him (as appeared others were after he resigned his Government) they might possibly though villanously right themselves for their pay by selling their trust to the Enemy. Which Treachery was so much hated and disowned by *England* as the villains in despair turned Traytors to their Country, *Anno.* 1588. *Stanly* being then the most active in Arms under the Spanish in *Flanders* against *England* (though *De Groot* saith no confidence was put in him) so that 'twas *Hollands* desperate condition at the arrival of *Leicester* with English forces transported with their deliverance from an immediate ruin that raised them to an easie rapture by parting with, or impowering him over a *lost Countrey* and upon recovering themselves by this means and the under Governors disliking a superior stranger, especially Prince *Mauritz*, who might justly grudg at the honor conferred on *Leicester*, which the House of *Nassau* had merited before, though

4. *Speede V.S* 49

Spreede fo. 1184.

though all Authors agree 'twas by the Princes consent to have assistance one way or other from abroade, as also the Province of *Holland* not to deviate from those principles which the late *Interest of Holland* publisht to keep no longer faith then is convenient, Backt them into complaints and murmures against his Government, or rather the over great power (zealously granted of their voluntary accord) although *H. De Groot*, a famous learned author enclining to his Countrey compares *Leicesters* actions to that of *Anion* against *Antwerp*, &c. yet considering how all along his own politick conclusions and reflections, not only as to *Leicester*, but what ever else hath relation to *England* are interlaced with the History; of whom he yet confesseth that after his departure the fractions continued amongst them, which doubtless would have been added to his account, if he had still been there, and in his first line entring upon *Leicesters* Government, confesseth he cannot accuse him of unfaithfulness, but was too much enclined to flatterers, and yet follows him with Articles laid against him: all which complaints more at large in this Author, make more for then against *Leicester* who had disposed of profitable and trusty places in such persons as they said did not deserve them, with such other like stuff as that, was all they had against him, he may (without presumption) be esteemed to encline where his preferment was concerned, although nothing less is by him Historically described, then what is by others represented with more acknowledgment to the Crown of *England* for that he did write in such a time when his

his promotion might ingratiate his learned Pen, is probable: not only from the preferment he attained in thoſe times thereby: but alſo by turning it againſt the ſame intereſt, when he was diſcarded afterwards.

For his *Netherlands* Hiſtory ending 1609. when the Truce with *Spain* for twelve years was concluded. And he living thirty ſix years after (deceaſing in his Embaſſie from *Sweathen* to *Frantz* at *Roſtock*, from whence his body was conveighed to and buried at *Delph* the 3. of *October* 1645.) whereof ten years he remained in *Holland* without adding or confirming; but to the contrary acting againſt what he had promoted before; not for want of matter in thoſe ten years of peace, which afforded as many lines (in other Hiſtories) with diſcords about the Word, as in any ten years before about the Sword, in which ten years he was ſo active in *Oldenbarvelts*, *Arminian* faction, as his opinions were condemn'd Heretical, and himſelf firſt to Baniſhment 1619. and the ſame year taken and confined to perpetual Impriſonment, from whence making an eſcape, thirty one months after (conveighed in a Trunk by his Wife, as if the burthen were Books) he at his arival in *Antwerp*, writes to the States General, *That Natural to all Creatures, he had indeavored and procured his liberty, without breaking bonds or Chains, and that he would never be concern'd in any thing prejudicial to the State.*

So that as he knew the States were ſencible, he could act for or againſt them hereafter: ſo it may be from thence concluded he acted in the ſame caſe

caſe before, which he further manifeſted in his exile (notwithſtanding his promiſe) by publiſhing ſuch a bitter Invective againſt the Government of *Holland* and *Weſt Vrieſland*, as the ſame was cal'd in and prohibited by the *States General*.

'Twas therefore *Hollands* Intereſt to Clamour againſt the Earl of *Leiceſters* Government, who at his departure from thence leaving a coyned ſcornful Emblem of ſeven ſcattered, ſtragling Sheep, might amongſt the reſt cauſe *De Groot* to find an unnatural death for him, not long after his return for *England* (of which other Hiſtorians both Engliſh and Netherlandiſh make no mention) ſuggeſting him poyſoned by his Wife, for no other preſumption, but that ſhe married another ſuddenly after, doubtleſs to gratifie the vulgers acceptation in the ſame as of *Duc de Alva's* diſgraceful end, whoſe Tiranny remains hateful amongſt them to this day. So that *Hollands Intereſt* being *Leiceſters* greateſt Crime, he might with leſs Indignity eſteem it in him conſidering the Contents of this Breviate, makes appear.

The Hollands True Intereſt.

Which
- p. 54. *Forſakes and renounceth Religion,*
- p. 55. *Rebels againſt his Prince, not for Religion, but*
- p. 53. *Procures Infidels to Maſſacree 12000 Chriſtians,*
- p. 16 & 29. *Breaks faith with the other ſix Confederates,*
- p. 49. *Aſſiſts a forraign Prince againſt the Proteſtant Religion,*
- p. 19. 23. 46. 52. *Ungratefully requites its preſervers manifold waies,*
- p. 53. *Denies our Savior Chriſt,*

For Profit

Thus having run through as many pertinent paſſages for Information of the unacquainted *Engliſh*, and confutation of the obſtinate *Hollander*, as neither (unbyaſſed) cannot but acknowledg, that aſſiſtance from the *Crown of England* and *Houſe of Naſſau*, not only relieved the united States from unavoidable deſtruction, but alſo raiſed them to that mighty Potency, which for many years ſince hath grappled with all the world, and of late turned againſt both their preſervers, againſt *England* for not induring the *Hollanders* violences and inſultings to be perpetuated, and againſt the Houſe of *Naſſau*, for no other reaſon then to ſhake off the weight of that Illuſtruous Family's Merit. To which added *Hollands* preſumption in Uſurping upon the other ſix Provinces for ſuch another like reaſon no leſs then to attain Superiority over them and the wonder will ſeem little or none, if the Sword for want of Equity and Juſtice muſt force their arguments; now when more varieties of fraud and violences have guided them all along before: which ſummed up all together makes ſuch a heap of hateful Principles, as the like are not to be found in any one *Intereſt* ſince the Creation. What Netherlander therefore, much leſs Engliſh man (I mean not thoſe Engliſh, who could Joy to ſee the *Turke* take off the Traytors quarters) can approve of *Hollands Intereſt*.

Poſtſcript.

Postscript.

AND now, before the Press had quite finish'd, it having pleased Almighty God by the Victorious Conduct of His Royal Highness the *Duke of York*, to powr down such Vengeance upon an ungrateful People the *Hollanders*, as the Sea wants an example of so mighty an Overthrow against so great a Power with so much resistance: and that after the Enemy with Vanity enough had boasted, that nothing was betwixt them and Victory, but want of finding out the English; relying so certain on the Arm of Flesh, that all their Country is assured how the English were to be consumed, and (to use their own words) to be eaten up at one Breakfast, if they could but be met with. I say now, having briefly related in what manner they have been preserved by, and how they have requited the English from the first; and that this hath been providentially kept from publishing, till that and a just punishment from Heaven become publick together, as they have thus vainly chattered their folly, verifying *Prov.* 16. 18. *Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall*: And also as those misguided or corrupted English Zealots, who have croaked out their infused venom to poyson the Air they breath in, and no longer then the last Fast, knew not for which side they ought to pray, although as great strangers to that Country, and the quality of its People, as rashly censorious of their own; yet had learn'd, to assure themselves that the

1585 *forgot till* 1665.

Dutch were a godly praying people, better then we, and that God would not fight againſt them. So now let all ſuch with us, ſtand and *Behold the wonderful Works of the Lord*, undeceive themſelves, and confeſs *this is the Lords doing, it is marvelous in our eyes*, Pſal. 118. 23. *This alſo cometh from the Lord of Hoſte, which is wonderful in Counſel, and excellent in working*, Eſai 28. 29. *Therefore behold I will proceed to do a marvelous Work amongſt this people, even a marvelous Work and Wonder, &c.* Eſ. 29. 14. *Which doth great things and unſearchable, marvelous things without number*, Job 5. 9. *Come now if there be any that will anſwer thee, and to which of the Saints wilt thou turn?* *Job* 5. 1. You that through a contrary Zeal could ſuck Honey from ſtinking weeds, and Gall from the ſweeteſt Roſes, ſtand now amazed and behold the wonderful Love of God, and elevate your notes with the Prophet *Iſaiah*, 49. 13. *Sing O Heavens, and be joyful O Earth, and break forth into ſinging O Mountains; for God hath comforted his people*: and let all true hearted Engliſh men magnifie and adore the great Name of our good God; for ſuch an immediate hand of God hath not in Battel been ſo eminent and viſible in our daies, eſpecially with ſuch variety; the wind turning againſt the Enemy *juſt* at the beginning of the Battel (till then on their ſide) which not only made their Fire-ſhips uſeleſs, but two of them fired themſelves therewith. Their Admiral *Opdam* Lord of *Waſſenaer* in the beſt Ship that ever the *Netherlanders* built (which they whilſt 'twas on the ſtocks boaſted to equallize the

Soveraign) having endured the utmoſt extremity by Powder and Ball, was blown up none knows how, which put them to ſuch a confuſed flight as divers by more then ordinary accidents fell foul upon one another, till our Ships overtook and conſumed them. Obſerve to the contrary how miraculouſly the Perſon of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* was preſerved in the midſt of Earls, Lords, Gentlemen, Marriners, and Souldiers ſlain about him. When note alſo what a fearful terror poſſeſt them, that their whole Fleet, not inferior to ours, notwithſtanding their loſs, made only a flying defenſive Fight, getting as many as could into Harbour, without offering to aſſiſt thoſe their fellows that were taken as faſt as they could be over-taken. If this be the effects of theſe Pretenders to Celeſtial Intelligence, that rather then not to Propheſie at all, will hazard at any thing *To make the people err*, Micah 3. 5. in hopes of a hit will weakly *Propheſie vain and fooliſh things*, Lam. 2. 14. and are ſo obſtinate to remain in wilful ignorance, as *They deſire not that right things ſhould be propheſied unto them*, Eſa. 30. 10. Let them go on in the rags of this thredbare preſumption, quite worn out by multitudes long before: of which let theſe two naked but impudent patterns reſolve the cheat: The one in *Goodwin*, who durſt be ſo bold at *Cromwell's* bed ſide, to tell God, *He asked not for his life, for that he had aſſured him of already, but preſent health*; and yet *Cromwell* died the ſame time: ſo that it pleaſed Almighty God to publiſh *Goodwin* as falſe a Prophet by the death of *Cromwell*, as in t'other pattern ſhortly after it

pleaſed

pleased the Parliament to render that Impostor *Naylor* such another by saving his life, which he in his Prophetick way had assured the Committee that he knew they would deprive him of. So now of late these new upstart English Prophets have proclaimed themselves as full of falsity as the *Hollanders* of vanity, who pretended no other difficulty, then how to find out the *English*, for Victory they were certain of. *But as these conceived Chaff, so they brought forth stubble, and their own breath devoured them.* Where we will leave them, and make an end with the beginning of St. *Austins* Confessions, *Ps.* 147. 5. *Great is our Lord, and great is his Power, yea, and his Wisdom is infinite.*

Y ork VICtor Cæsars LaVreLL got bIl fraCtion
O ne VICI bIs ConCIstIng aLL In aCtIon
R ests VenI VIDI both for those faInt Foes 1666
K neVV onLIl hoVV t'appear, see, flIe, to Lose.

Licensed the 6 *June*, 1665.

The Printers Errors are omitted, being no more then the ingenious Reader may correct by the sence.